Amusements To-day. Abbey's Pork Theorems, listled Bastly, Abbrey's Fork Theorems defind Souty.

Arece one to titude-Kainisten

Heath's Theorem-University Nation.

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Dai 's Theorem - Ord Free Vandilles Malines.

Herond Opera House—Old, a German. Hallace.

Haven'y's Theorem - Overat. Matines.

Haven'y's Theorem - Overat. Matines.

Haven'y's Theorem - Overat. Koster & Biol's Concert Hall—Concert Madison Square Thonk e—Hall Kirks, Maliace, M. tr politon Concert Hall, Resilvay, 7th st. and distr w Gardere-The Dake's Motto. Matines. Nan Francisco Minstrel ., Brustery and 19th st. Stordard Theatre-Underlinds.

Theseire Countques Mullipur Guard Plenie. Matines. Union Square Thentres-Durws Crankett. Wallneshn Thentres-As Von Like it. Will for Thentres Under Your Chim. Matines.

# Yesterday's Voting.

The apprehension that has recently been raised of rioting on election day in Indiana and Ohio was happily dispelled yesterday by the peaceful action of the voters in all parts of these States.

It is probable that the GARFIELD party has carried Garrield's own State of Ohio. The figures from Indiana up to this moment are not such as to enable us to give the assured or detailed result of the election in that State; but the first of the returns to reach us are from the larger Republican cities, while the vote of the counties in which the beaviest Democratic majorities

were expected is not yet turned in. To insure Gen. HANCOCK's success next month 135 electoral votes are needed. The Republicans have all along conceded that he will receive 138 in the Southern States, and the 15 votes of Indiana, which may be reckoned with them for HANCOCK, put the number up to 153. He lacks 32 to reach the requisite majority. New York casts 35, which carries the total to 188.

Can HANCOCK carry the State of New York? It went for TILDEN four years ago by a majority of 33,000; and GARFIELD is a weaker candidate than HAYES was,

We might enlarge the HANCOCK column by adding to it the votes of States like New Jersey and Connecticut, and probable States like Illinois, California, and Oregon, not to speak of possible States like Maine and Penusylvania.

### Hayes's Hypocrisy.

It is announced that the Government clerks from Ohlo and Indiana have gone home on a twenty-seven days' leave of absence, with pay.

And this is the full crop, the grand harvest, from all Haves's promises that he would keep the subordinate officers of Government out of party potities!

More unblushing hypocrisy was never practised under any administration; yet Mr. EVARTS and Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CUR-TIS would exalt him as HAYES the Good!

### Intimidation of Voters

We receive many letters asserting that the employees of prominent manufacturers and capitalists are threatened with discharge unless they vote for the Republican candidates. A dozen cases, aside from those of the Rutland marble quarries, are cited in Vermont. In Maine a score or more are reported, and similar cases are cropping out in Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey The United States statutes protect voters in the exercise of their right of suffrage.

"Section 5,506 Every person who, by any unlawfu means, hinders, delays, prevents, or obstructs, or comvent or obstruct, any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify aim to vote, or from voting at any election in any State, Territory, district, county, city parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be fined not less than \$500, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or be punished by both such fine and imprison

"Suc 5,507. Every person who prevents, hinders, con trols, or intimblates another from exercising, or in exercising, the right of suffrage, to whom that right is guaraneising, the right of sourage, to whom that the constitution of teed by the Fitteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the Umtad States, by means of bribery or threats of de priving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from a rented house, lands, or other property, or by threats of returing to renew leases or or family, shall be punished as provided in the preced-

The law is explicit. Employees cannot be intimidated without a violation of its provisions. In Syracuse the Democrats have appointed a committee to bring all offenders before the United States courts. The streets are to be posted with large handbills giving the provisions of the law and offering liberal rewards for testimony that will convict its violators, and that will give redress to those thrown out of employment for adherence to their political convictions. The example should be followed by Democratic committees in the manufacturing towns of New England, the Middle States, the West, and Nevnda.

#### A Morai Question-The Right Thing to Do.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: There can be no doubt that it is morally wrong either, 1. To bribe another to vote against his convictions, or 2. To accept a brabe to vote against one's convictions.

but is it right or wrong for the man bribed to vote against his convictions to accept the pribe and then rate According to his convictions, supposing his convictions are the other way from the way he is britted to role?

A Banno May Wan Huntares. It you take the bribe and vote accordingly

you become a criminal.

If you take the bribe and vote the other way you become a swindler. You obtain money under false pretence. The fact that the man you swindle is a rogue, with crimiand intentions, does not morally justify you m cheating him for your own profit. Hesitate no longer, but kick the briber

down stairs.

# Fraudulent Franks.

The Postmaster at Washington recently charged the Democratic Congressional Committee with circulating political tracts improperly through his office, and made that charge the pretext for withholding a large mass of documents intended for Indiana. This exhibition of zent was suspected at the time to be a mere partisan trick, which had frequently been employed by his predecessors at former elections. The more so be cause it was known that the Republican Committee were sending out millions of documents right under the eye, if not with the complicity, of this Postmaster, in open definince of law. He had no vigitance for his

own party. Now, we have in our possession a political tract issued from the Republican Committee in Washington, addressed "Theodore P. WARMAN, Scrarle," having " House of Representatives, U. S. Part of Cong. Record. Free." printed in the left-hand corner, and Learing the frank of "Gro. M. Robeson, M. C." made with a stamp. No fault was found with this felonious violation of the law, and the only remark of the vigilant Postmaster on the franci was the printed words, "Re-

turned for better direction." Various documents bearing the frank of JURISHAH W. DWIGHT, Representative from the I wenty-eighth District of this State, and of other Lepublican members, also made

with stamps are held to establish the connivance of the Post Office at Washington in the percetration of a barefaced felony in aid of a partisan object. And this has been notoriously going on ever since the opening of the campaign.

### A Lively Autumn Retail Trade.

The return of the fashionable and well-to-do classes to town, and the recent great influx of strangers, who are crowding the hotels and boarding houses, have given a marked im petus to the fall retail trade. The returning citizens have many wants to be supplied after their summer's vacation, and the strangers are induced to come to New York largely by the desire to take advantage of its rich and varied markets. All the great dry goods establishments, which of late years have become marts for the sale of a miscellaneous assortment of articles of the most extensive kind, are, therefore, now crowded with purchasers on every fair day, and their receipts must be beginning to reach an average to which they rarely attain.

The rage for house decoration, which now extends to every part of the country, and makes itself felt in every village and hamlet even, has created an extraordinary demand for stuffs rich in color, whether cheap or costly, and for the many varieties of pottery ware with which home and foreign manufacturers are stocking the market. Perhaps the new fever will not last long. for already it is carried by some people to an absurd extreme which presages a reaction, and here, as in England, the danger is that a wholesome improvement in the taste for decoration will be replaced by a vulgar desire for display.

We see nowadays city and country houses which look rather like shops for the exhibition of brie-à-brae and rich hangings than homes in which people expect to get comfort. The rooms upon which some famous upholsterer has lavished the resources of his stock may remind one of the modern scenic sets on the stage of a theatre, and there seems to be little provision for the substantial enjoyment of their occupants. Everything in them is harmonious enough, perhaps, except the people. In color and composition they suggest a picture, but the inmates of the house are out of place as the living figures in it. They don't belong among such surroundings, and they can't be comfortable amid all this tasteful and splendid display.

But unquestionably people's houses are looking better than they formerly did, and more particularly those of people of moderate means. For the happiest thing about the modern decoration is that its effects are produced rather by colors than by materials, and very inexpensive fabrics will serve the purpose. Cotton stuffs, as, for instance, cotton flannel will take the most delicate dyes, and yield tints of remarkable beauty. And our own wall papers, which are now in unexampled demand, may be bought for a small price, and yet be of patterns and colors which will satisfy a critical artistic taste.

This prevailing desire for house decoration is keeping upholsterers busy, and the work of refurnishing or freshening houses in town goes on so rapidly that all the trades concerned in it are now closely occupled. The improved condition of business is also making the demand for articles of dress

unusually great this autumn. A season of fashionable gayety which will perhaps celipse in splendor any New York has ever known is close at hand, and the preparations for it are proceeding on an extensive scale. Milliners and dresamakers are full of orders, and the costly stuffs with which the market is supplied are finding a ready sale. During the present month and during November and December this activity will continue; and the business of flower selling, which has grown to such magnitude in New York within the last fifteen years, is now beginning to feel the impetus of the return of fashion to town.

Ladies of wealth may continue to import their most elegant evening dresses from Paris, but our home dressmakers are rivalling WORTH in the beauty of their costumes, though it may be said, too, that they are also equalling if they do not exceed him in their prices. Fashion has so arranged it of late years that the labor, skill, and taste of the mantuamaker in fabrication have become more necessary and more costly than in the past, and the price of the materials of a costume may be only a comparatively small part of the cost of the dress when complete.

The imports of dry goods are coming into New York at the rate of nearly two millions a week. And they are finding a steady market.

# Look at the Figures.

The Republican leaders have the effrontery to pretend that the main support of HANCOCK comes from the South, and upon this false assumption they allege that in the event of his election he would be controlled by that influence. The past career and the present illustrations of HANCOCK's character offer a pretty good guarantee that he is not to be managed by any special interest, North or South, East or West. He belongs to the whole Union, and to no section of it.

In 1876 both parties did their best, and Mr. TILDEN was legally and largely elected President by the popular vote and by the States. He was defrauded by a conspiracy more infamous than any in history, through which HAYES was carried into the White House, and the honors and offices were distributed among the conspirators, thieves, forgers, perjurers, and affidavit makers as the rewards of that crime. Whence came this great vote for TILDEN? The record

answers as lone	WB:		
Alliama. Arkanisas. De invare Lorida. Lorida. Kontricky. Londonna. Marvinid. Massairi. Nario Carolina. Roint Archina. To in sase Lorida.	08.071 10.081 100.088 100.088 100.088 100.088 112.178 208.017 102.427 40.066 133.1-6 104.755 104.755 102.670	Connecticut Littoris Lintania Lova Canssas Mansas Mansas Mante Lintania Maritra Maritr	76.465 61.954 21.85.00 21.85.00 11.55.00 11.55.00 11.55.10 14.505 41.55.4 17.55.4 17.55.4 17.55.4 17.55.4 17.55.4 17.55.0 17.5
Total South 1,625,800		Principleania Roode Island Vermont Wisconsin	10 712 20,254 121,647

Total North. 2,67-,6-5 It thus appears that Mr. TILDEN received ever a million of votes more in the North than he got in the South, and, in fact, that five-eighths of his whole support came from Northern States. Gen. HANCOCK will probably poll more than five millions of votes on the 2d of November, and they will come from every part of the Union to sound the death knell of sectionalism, and to welcome once more in a country now distracted by partisan strife an era of good feeling, which shall embrace a reconciled, happy, and pros-

perous people. The Gulnare, designed for Arctic waters, has brought up, instead, at a Washington whar!. Lieut, DOANE, who went in her, with a view of taking charge of the Howoare colony. is credited with saving that she was a great sham, rotten from stem to stern, and that Capt.

Howcarn was badly sold in buying her. This for her excesses after victory, and has told her hardly adds to Capt. Howeare's claims on national confidence.

It is in November, however, that Presidents are elected in this country.

Talk for HANCOCK, work for HANCOCK, vote for HANCOCK when the time comes; but don't bet money on Hancock's election. Betting is against the laws of the State of New York; and besides, it may cost you your vote.

Apparently Americans, even those of them who live out West, have not yet lest the art of holding peaceful elections.

These collisions on the elevated railroads must be prevented, fogs or no fogs.

Glass is fragile and so is old china; but neither of them is anything like as fragile as the so-called European concert.

Canadian consolidation takes another step through the British order in council which annexes henceforth to the Dominion of Canada every British territory and possession in North America, and all British islands adjacent there-to, except Newfoundland and its dependencies. It is well, perhaps, that Caunda should thus acquire betimes whatever British possessions there are on and near this continent, because, in case she should one day set up for herself, they will be handy to have already in the house.

A very simple and obvious precaution would have saved more than a score of lives at Pittsburgh on Saturday night. If the rear lights, or danger signals, had been placed of the car or outside the platform rail, there would have been no disaster. It is a common thing for passengers to stand on the platform of the rear car for a onger or shorter time, and how are they to know that they are covering the red glare of the danger signal and unwittingly rendering their journey a perilous one by their own thoughtlessness?

The Rev. Dr. Hanwood of Connecticut has ffered in the Episcopal Convention an amendment to a canon which directs ministers to reof from the Holy Communion persons who are shown to the rector by oral or written evidence to have offended their brethren by any wickedness. It is all very well to keep wicked men away from the communion table, but it is a dangerous business for the Church to encourage scandalmongers, and this amendment cer-

The natives of Brass River are preparing, says a London despatch, to pay the fine demanded for the failure to restore the oil stolen from the British vessel that went ashore in the river; accordingly, the blockading squadron has dispersed. The port of Brass is in Goinea. at the deita of the Niger; and the blockade, on account of the oil theft, was applied Sept. 1. Possibly the reason why the natives did not restore the oil, instead of paying the fine, was because it was carried off by roving outlaws, who ould not be got at, to give it up. That the British did not bombard Brass, instead of blockad-

The citizens of the town of Ouray, Colorado, have just held a meeting and resolved that "If the Government did not take steps to get rid of the Utes they would take matters in their own hands." Evidently Schunz's scheme of Ute spointion seems to them too slow; and ruckling to frontier sentiment against the Indians whom the Washington Government is bound to protect has procured anything but thanks on the part of the people of Ouray.

Six hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred and thirty dollars is the sum the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions received last year for the conversion of the heathen. That is a great deal of money, and it would have paid off a great many church debts at home, and furnished the means for sorely needed missionary enterprises in our cities, for instance. Do the Hindoos and Mo nammedans suffer more from the lack of Chrisian teaching than the neglected inhabitants of New York? They at least have some religion. and believe in it more implicitly than our professed Christians do in theirs; but there are housands of people about us who have no reigion at all, and are drifting further and further away from Christianity.

Baltimore furnishes the unusual example of a leading city of one of our original American colonies founded a century after the planting of the colone itself. Ma settled in 1831 by CLAYBORNE's party from Virginia, was permanently established in 1632 under the charter given that year by Charles L. o CECIL CALVERY, second Lord BALTIMORS, and the actual emigrants from England arrived in March, 1634. But it was by an act of the Colonial Legislature as late as 1729 that the first steps were taken to build a town on the present site of Baltimore, and the lots were not laid out until 1730. Thus the quaint and primitive catures of the early settlement of Boston in 1630, and of the settlement on Manhattan Island still earlier, were wanting in this more modern municipal enterprise. Still time has wrought hanges enough in customs and manners and material progress to allow Baltimore a picturesque oddity in her display of illustrative pageants, antique relies, and historic tableaux, to all the story of a hundred and fifty years. As the dates of bygone epochs cannot well be changed to suit modern conveniences, Baltimore s forced to celebrate her 150th anniversary at a ime when the attention of the rest of the counry is very largely engrossed with current polites. That, however, does not prevent the local commemoration from being enthusiastic and

The year 1880 has been so decidedly a omet year that the discovery of another one by Prof. Swift will hardly attract much attention. Yet it is the second found within a fortnight.

It seems necessary to again remind our Republican readers that, in spite of all ap-nearances to the contrary, GRANT is not the Republican candidate for President this year. The name is Garriero.

"Someliow," sald a patriotic American on Monday eventur as the boom of a cannon fell in his ear, and the measured tramp of a passing cohort of uniformed GRANT worshippers vas heard through the open windows, " somehow this reminds me of Louis Napolson and the Coup d'Ema."

Two disasters that have just occurred in New England are of a character to inspire anything but confidence regarding railroad travel. In the disaster to the Chicago express train, at Littleton, Mass., on the Fitchburg road, Thursday night, by which two persons were killed and many injured, it is announced that "two rear cars, by some unexplained means, were erailed, and collided with freight cars on the side track." In Friday night's sinugiter at illimantic, on the New York and New England road, where two engineers and two fire men were killed and the conductor of a freight train so dangerously injured that he has since died, the latter official is said to be in fault for the collision between his train and the passenger train. Culpable negligence or recklessness cas doubtiess the origin of both disasters. The summer travel by rail this year, heavy as it was, showed, in general rather a noticeable care, rewarded by success, for the safety of trains Possibly these inte disasters are signs of a re-

laxed vigilance, now that the rush is over. While Minister Christiancy has shown out a moderate degree of activity of late in the divorce suit which has just been under adjudiation in this country, with himself as one of the parties in interest, he appears to have reated a great excitement in South America by rumors of what he is about to do there. One report attributes to him a purpose to actively nterfere in the war on the south Pacific coast, backed by the European powers," for the purpose of procuring an armistice. Another represents that he has expressed regret to Chill !

to let him see no more of them. A third de clares that he has asked explanations from Chill about her burning the United States consulate at Arica, with the intent, if he does not get them, to order the war ship Adams to procure satisfaction or to bombard the town. Altogether, Minister CHRISTIANCY is the centre of a great deal of anxious attention in Pern and Chili, and cannot stir without starting a fresh rumor. A London despatch from Valparaiso insists even that peace negotiations have been moned under United States mediation, at Arica, where Mr. CHRISTIANCY lately was.

GRANT told the country, in his interview with the political parson, whom he selected as a proper medium for assailing Hancock with false and scandalous charges, that one of his ressons for wanting a third term was to extend commerce with Mexico through the selection of better consuls! He summed up the results of his foreign travels with that splendid exhibi-

tion of statesmanship. When he was engaged in forcing the San Domingo job on Congress, and after expending several hundred thousand dollars upon it, improperly withdrawn from a fund appropriated for another object, he deliberately asserted in a message that annexation of that island would

be the means of paying off the national debt. He says Mr. CONKLING is the greatest statesman this country has produced since the formation of the Government, and certainly he ought to know, having so many of the elements of greatness himself. It is quite natural that Mr. CONKLING, on his side, should urge a third term for one who esteems him so highly, and that he should now run this campaign with reference to GRANT's nomination in 1884. rather than with any view of electing GARFIELD

in 1880. Poor BLAINE, who when he looks in the glass always sees a living statesman of the first order, does not seem to be taken into account at all. Ever since the Young Republicans, revolted against machine rule, and the soldiers who rebelled against being longer used by political jobbers, showed their hands for Prays. TED, Mr. BLAINE has dropped down from his pedestal, without much prospect of being put up again.

Gen. GRANT has averred that Gen. HAN-COCK received a vote for President at the National Convention held in Chicago in 1864, and "after he received that vote he had the bee in his bonnet, and shaped everything to

gain Democratic and Southern favor," It is not true that Gen. HANCOCK received one ote at that Convention. The records show that the first ballot stood as follows:

TROBUR B. MCCERLLAN...... Immediately after the conclusion of the roll call, a sufficient number of delegates changed their votes to secure McClellan's nomination. The revised ballot stood as follows:

GRORGE B. McClellas ..... Gen. HANCOCK's name was not even mentioned among those brought before the Convention as suitable to be candidates. GRANT'S attack was not merely mean; It was not based on facts.

### GRANT AND HANCOCK.

A Letter from the Hon. Edmund Burke. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The reent unprovoked and very disreputable assault by Gen. Grant upon Gen. Hancock renders a conversation (and the only one) I once had with the latter gentleman appropriate for publication at this time.

In the summer of 1868 I had occasion to visit the city of Washington on business. I had then never seen Gen. Hancock. While in the city I saw him once in the Post Office Department, and once or twice in the streets, but had no opportunity for introduction or conversation, When I left the city I came in a night train to New York, Gen. Hancock and several gentlemen of Washington of my acquaintance happened to be in the same car in which I was. One or more of them proposed an introduction to the General, which I was very happy to acede to, and we were accordingly introduced. It was just preceding the meeting of the Demoerarie National Convention. Gen. Hancock and myself sat down on one of the seats of the car by ourselves, and conversed upon various topics, and finally upon the approaching nomination of the Presidential candidate

which was to be made in New York. In the course of the conversation the General seen mentioned in connection with the nomination, which was then a well-known fact, as a portion of the delegates from New Hampshire favorable to the nomination, had already been chosen. He said he did not desire the Presidential nomination; that he then held the office of Major General in the army; that that was a position of honor and dignity high enough for him; that the pay and income of the office were sufficient to furnish a reasonable man with all the money he needed ; that it was an office which he could hold during his life, and that he really preferred that office to the Presidency. But, he added, if the Democracy really desired to use his name as a candidate, he should not refuse the nomination; and then he said, with great emphasis: "If I am elected, I will be inaugu-

Very different has been the conduct of his undignified and wanton maligner, Gen. Grant, who commenced his career as a Democrat; who deserted his party for the Republican nomination; whose administration was a disgrace to himself and his country; who was the natron and protector of peculators and corrupt Rings raiding upon the Treasury, and charged with being a participator in their spoliations; who accepted every present that was ever tendered to him without seeming appreciation of the depreciation which it implied; who in his eager greed for office has allowed himself to be used for a third nomination, in violation of the examples of the former Presidents and the sacred traditions of the republic; who has disgraced the character of an ex-President by permitting himself to be "toted" around the world to be exhibited at the courts of foreign monarchs and despots, civilized, barbarons, and savage, in public vessels and mainly at the public expense, all in pursuance of his scheme for redlection to a third term; and who bolittles the character of an ex-President by taking an active part in the

partisan politics of the day. I say nothing of the very general public impression with regard to the private habits and oibles of Gen. Grant, nor with regard to his real intelligence and capacity. His speech at Warren, Ohio, will suffice for his ability, and his recent shameless assault upon his comrade in arms will speak for his sense of dignity, and will indicate to every impartial observer the man who has really got "the Presidential bee in his bonnet." His reflection to the Presidency would be the saddest event which could happen for this country. He is a man who ought to sink into silent obscurity.

#### EDMUND BURKE. NEWPORT, N. H., Oct. 9, 1880.

John Plainfellow on Ireland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : The Irish immigrants whom your correspondent. John Plainfe.low, stigmatizes as cowards for deserting their country, have not left the old land because they do not love it, or because they would not be glad to lay down their lives for its liberation. But with a large portion of the Irish pensantry it is a question of starving in eland or seeking a livelihood abroad. A poor and ignorant peasantry cannot organize a revolution. Without a qualified leader to direct their efforts, the people can accomplish nothing; and would John Piainfellow have the peasantry starve to death in their cheerless hovels awaiting the advent of such a man? Cowardice is the last fault which any one possessing a particle of common sense or common knowledge would think of imputing to Irishmen. The contempt which John Plainfellew proposes to feel for these poor immigrants cannot exceed that of which the shallowness disclosed by his communication is worthy.

B. W. BYAN. NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

### DAVENPORT'S DIRECTIONS.

Modifying Them to Suit Judge Blatchford's

The decision of Judge Samuel Blatchford conquered in by Judge Choate, defining and suggesting the powers and authority of the Federal supervisors of elections, caused general comment in the city yesterday. Acting under the comments of Judge Blatchford, Supervisor Davenport promulgated in the afternoon a new set of instructions to the supervisors of elections, making modifications and amendments to his previous instructions. In the first set of instructions to the supervisors, issued on the 4th Inst., Supervisor Davenport says:

this, Supervisor Davenport says:

That whenever, non your examination of any person applying for registration, it shall appear that such person has in his possession a certificate of naturalization unlawfully and improperly issued or granted, or unlawfully and improperly obtained, you will see that such person is not allowed to register. You will also notify that of the defects in his naturalization as the same are made apparent by his answers, and if he shall thereupon person in registering, you will, under section 2.022 of the Bevised Statutes of the United States, call grow the deputy marshal in attendance to at once take him into custody, therefore "with the criminating and inculpating certificate."

Yesterday Supervisor Davenport explained the foregoing order in words as follows:

Note.—Supervisors must theroughly comprehend the preceding portion of this paragraph. It became that is the cases as they have hitherto been instructed to take from the applicant for registration his certificate of maturalization and such cases are those only where the answers of the applicant show that he was not entitled to neturalization, or that his certificate was unlawfully and improverly obtained, they will be reflect not so take such certificate, but will cause the applicant himself to be immediately taken into causity, together—with the criminating and inculpating certificate.

Paragraph V. of the instructions No. 3 of

Paragraph V. of the instructions No. 3 of Davenport, which is the result of Judge Blatch-ford's decision, is as follows:

If any one interfers with or molests you in the discharge of your duties, whether the person so interfering be an impeter of election or other person, you will direct his sitentiam to section 5.522 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and if he does not immediately desist, you will cause him to be at once arrested. The "interfering," to warrant an arrest of an interpetior, should however, be sometling tangible, and not mere boisterons discussion upon his part, or the subjecting you to trivial and petty annoyances. If there be any doubt in a specific case, the Assembly district aid to the Chief Supervisor should be at once communicated with.

### JUVENILE ASYLUM ABUSES,

The Report on the Charges Made by Mrs. Armstrong, a Former Nurse.

Lowell, who were instructed by the State Board of Charities some time ago to inquire into charges preferred against the management of the New York Juvenile Asylum at Fort Washngton, by Mrs. S. E. Armstrong, a former employee of that institution, have presented a report. One of the conclusions reached by the committee was that the management of Superntendent Carpenter and Mrs. Carpenter had become lax from too long a service. From the statement of Mrs. Carpenter it appears to the committee probable that the charges made by Mrs. Armstrong had some foundation in fact, and that Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter must be held officially responsible. committee find that corporal punishment was too generally allowed in the asylum and that there were cases of undue severity. The committee observed at the asylum a number of children with sores on their heads and faces, which they attribute in part to defective diet. The committee believe that a change in the management of the institution would be advantageous. They recommend that the wife of the Superintendent be relieved of authority, and that a matron be appointed outside of the Superintendent's family; that the Superintend-ent and matron be the only ones allowed to in-flict corporal punishment; that the diet be changed, and that fresh meat be given at least four times a week.

flict corporal punishment; that the diet be changed, and that fresh meat be given at least four times a week.

Charges were first made against the institution by Mrs. Armstrong on the 24th of November, 1879. She entered, with a slight, pale-faced girl, a meeting of the Visiting Committee in the parior of the House of Reception in West Thirteenth street late in the afternoon. Her sister, Mrs. Conroy, who has energetically pushed the charges, was also with her. One of the women began to talk, and President Wetmore soon interrupted her by saying that if she wished to make any complaints against the institution they must be on paper. She had previously applied for a hearing, and had been told that any communication from her on that Monday would be received, and, if a proper matter for investigation, would be referred to the Visiting Committee. President Wetmore aided that as verbal complaints might be endless, he wanted only that which the committee could investigate. Subsequently Mrs. Armstrong presented her complaints in writing. She quitted the institution aweek previous to making the charges. She was nurse in the saylum for four years, and she complained that some of the children were ill treated; that sick children were sent away as soon as possible to the hospital on Randall's Island; that the food was not proper for children, and that Mrs. Carpenter had used possible to the hospital on Randall's Island; that the Iood was not proper for children, and that Mrs. Carpenter had used atusive language to her in the presence of the teachers. At that time her most special charge was that colored boys were treated unkindly. "I could give three cases," she said, in which I know colored boys were ill treated. One of them had fits. When the doctor came in and saw him, he said: 'Ship him as soon as possible, for he'll not live.' We made preparations for moving him, and he begged me not to send him away. In lifting him up I found he bad a painful skin disease. He died on the following Sunday. His name was Willie on the following Sunday. His name was Willie

n the following Sunday. His name was Willie Mrs. Armstrong also asserted that efforts were made apparently to get all sick children out of the way, and said that often when visitors have been in the avylum the sick children were removed from the ward, and that on one occasion she had twenty-two children locked in the bathroom and in her room. Then the Superintendent would show how free the asylum was from sickness.

#### An Unfortunate Colored Brother Tells Story of a Friend and Brother.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your WEEKLY of Sept. 15 you say there was no branch of the Freedman's Bank at Montgomery. Some of my unfor-tunate colored brethren think differently. A branch of the famous Freedman's Bank of Washington was started here when the war was closed. It was under the dire of one Beecher, a truly loyal cuse, who came out here representing himself as our friend and brother. He said that the institution was carried on for the exclusive bene fit of us newly-ingde citizens, and we poor fools deposited our little savings in the bank. Everything went lovely Brother Beecher bought fine horses, fine houses, and fine buggies, and rode around in style as long as his poor colored brethren deposited their little earnings; but as soon as the times got bard and the "panic," as they talled it, came along, and we all began to draw our money instead of depositing, bless your soul, our dear Brothe Beecher was sorry to inform us that the bank was closed le claimed an extension of sixty days, in order to draw together his resources. At the end of the sixty day Brother Beecher had business back in Ohio or some other truly loyal State, where he is now doubtless peechifying in behalf of Garfield and telling his North ern brethren that he could not live South, owing to polit

This kind of treatment has made many of us colored Republicans turn Democrats, and in this way the black and white men of the South are fast becoming solid scainst such truly loyal friends as it has been our luck to un against ever since we were set free. By the by, can't you tell us what has become of this Brother Beechart Was he any kin to Uncle Tom's Cabin

Beecher? I think he must have been, as he liked the colored brothers so much and took such good care of our nomey for us. I recken be saved it, so as to keep us fro soling it away on our poor wives and little ones. Yours Fann. Jones, colored. MUNTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 20.

#### Republican Hopes in the Fifteenth Congress District.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Republican leaders and press of this Congress district have great hopes of success owing to the helt at the Demoratic Convention in Catskill on Thursday last. The R publican Convention has been called for the 14th inst Thomas Cornell of this city has been urged to accept the nomination, and to make a lively canyass by the free use of a "barl." As Mr. Cornell usually invests his cash in a way that has some promise of bringing cost returns, it is hardly probable that he will put up snything in a hipseless canyass. Poter Cantillo, William K. Kenyon, ton George R. Sharce, and William R. Sheffled, the wealthy purpr monulacturer of Saugertees, are also yearlied or as candidates in a see of the anisoline refusal of the sandidates in a see of the anisoline refusal of the sandidates in the second the leading the leading Mr. Cernell, speaks editorially as follows: I controlled the second t commutation, and to make a lively canvass by the free use

# Differing Even to their Portraits.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: On the banners of the Republican clubs of New York and Brook-lyn the portrait of Garfield shows but one aide of his face, while the metures of the Hanneck are all full face.

Are we to judge by this that it indees, having nothing to hide can to k a man squarely in the face, while the field has too many sinister motives to permit him to de-so?

Mr. Archibald Forbes is an enterprising newspaper man of London who has come here to try his fortune as a popular lecturer. He will to might appear on the platform - f Chickering Hall freighted with mem Royal People I Have Met."

Frank Lesite's Illustrated Newspaper,

ROND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

The Suits against the Willets Istate for \$377,915 Compromised for \$60,000.

ALBANY, Oct. 11 .- The matter in which the Bond Street Savings Bank of New York was concerned was settled to-day. Last October, Willis S. Paine, the receiver, began a number of suits to recover from the trustees the amounts lost by illegal investments and loans, which had wrecked the bank. There were five of these suits in which the estate of R. R. Willets, a deceased trustee, was made a party defendant, and the total amount claimed from the estate was 1377,945. These suits were known as the Riverside suits for illegal loans made on notes and trust deeds, as follows: Of the Riverside Improvement Company, near Chicago, \$63,600; Vanderbilt avenue and Baltic street, for purchas-

Vanderbilt avenue and Baltic street, for purchasing bonds and mortgages from a co-trustee on protectly on these avenues in Brooklyn, \$47,705; the Braeobal action for illegal loans made on property of that name, \$30,649; dividend sair to recover the amount of uncarned dividend voted in 1875, \$135,000; the omnibus suit, comprising eight causes of action, seven being for illegal loans. &c. and the eighth to recover for having purchased land for the bank from a co-trustee for \$59,500 when it was only worth \$50,000, \$100,000.

The detendants filed a demurrer in each of the cases, and in the dividend suit the demurrer was sustained. In two other suits the plaintiff recovered judgment, while in the Vanderbilt avenue matter judgment was rendered for defendant. The souts in which judgment was recovered were settled for \$30,500. Then the executors of the Wilets catale made the offer to satisfall the suits against the estate for \$60,000, and the contsel for the receiver advised him to accept it. He petitioned the court to grant permission to necept the offer, and an order to that end was duly entered un to-day. Of the agregate amount claimed, \$96,830 is described as doubtful. The settlement does not affect the suits as against the other trustees.

#### VIOLATING NEW JERSEY LAWS. Chief Justice Beasley's Decision Against an Insurance Surveyor.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 11 .- Chief Justice Bensley to-day delivered an opinion, in the Morrer County Circuit Court, which has been locked forward to since the May term with great anxiety by insurance com-panies and brokers. In January last Arthur N. Clark, a surveyor in the employ of Beecher A Benedict, insurance Theodore B. Bronson and Josephine Shaw brokers of New York, was arrested on a civil warrant, issued on the complaint of A. L. Worthington of this city, for violating the insurance laws of the State by siding in property insurance in control of the state by siding in

The opinion is that the defendant made himself liable. The defendant, as the according to the period of the permission of the permission of the section of the premission of the section of the permission of the section of the permission of the perm

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It has been claimed that because the moon is 250,000 miles from the earth, and goes around it thirteen times in a year, it must consequently go further through space than the earth does in its revolution around the sun-I contend that it does not go one in h further than the earth goes, and shall prove it. The moon's orbitular velocity, with respect to the earth, is about 2,300 miles per hour. This added to the earth's velocity, 68,000 miles per hour, makes 70,300 miles per hour as the moon's greatest velocity through apace. This is when the moon is on the outside of the earth's orbit. When she is on the inside of the earth's orbit she loves 2,300 miles per hour, which taken from 68,000 leaves 65,700 as the slowest velocity of the moon. By adding the lastest s the slowest motion of the moon we have 13d 000 miles, which divided by 2 gives 6s,000 miles, which is the werly motion of the rath.

The reason of this positive proof is evident. In seven
has the mison overtakes the earth, the mison earth,
as the mison overtakes the earth, the mison earth,
as the line of the seven that more in the extraction and it is full moon, because the
arth is fettered the seven that more in the extraction as the extraction of the earth and sun, and it is "now moon," because the moon
settween the earth and the san, She has for 201000
nites because of her slow injuriement around the earth,
at the next seven days the cause within in the earth.

# An Ex-Confederate's Description of Hancock

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the report given in your paper of the meeting of the Prench Democratic Club at 284 Sixth avenue isst week, I am mentioned as having spoken on the questions at ssue. Your reporter must have misunderstood a nortion of my description of the great episide of the battle of Gettyshirg. He makes he represent Gen. Hancock as having "quiety dimonated tree his horse, and, leading him by the tradle, walked to the front of his troops." I clasted the brackets as a really occurred. Gen hancock in horseback, in all view of the enemy as well as at his own troops, slowly rode from makt to left in front of the line of his corps (not brigade), but in hand, cheering his men, under the fire of 150 paces, and he returned in the same deliberate way from left to right, while the Confederate infantry was already advancing to the attack, such a magnificent exclusion of boly and chicarrons confederate infantry was already advancing to the attack, such a magnificent exclusion of boly and chicarrons confederate infantry was already advancing to war, and I should received the case of the annals of war, and I should received the case of the annals of war, and I should received the case of the annals of war, and I should greate object the first of the mine of the should be a set itsel to me. By inserting this rectingation you will greatly oblige, yours respectfully.

\*\*R. E. Colstox.\*\* tion of my description of the great episode of the battle

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Tweive persons, men, women, and children, have been slaugh-tered by the steam motors in Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., inside of a year. You might just as well have a steam railroad or You might just as well have a steam railroad on Third.

Bixth, or Eighth avenue in New York. A Supplier.

# The Baltimore Celebration.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.- The celebration of the ettlement of Baltimore was continued to-day. The weather proved favorable, and the streets, though not so crowded as yesterday, were thronged with people. procession consisted of Knights Templars, Royal Arch and third-degree Masons, the Cadets of the Baltimore City College, the boys of the public schools of the city white and colored, students of Rockhill College, and of

# John Morgan's Fatal Fall,

South Amboy, N. J., Oct. 12.-The Garfield and Arthur thub of this place chartered a fig and a capal hoat last might to convey them to Perth Ambor, where there was to be a parade. After the parade, as the bonts were clearing the wharf, John Mattson, a conductor or the Pennsylvania Radroad, fell from the wharf a the Fennsylvania Estimat, fell from the wharf into the water. In the excitement of the attempt to save Mattson, John Morcan, one is the elliest-chassis of South Amboy, tell through a feathway, which some careless person and tellosen, and suffered a fracture of the skull and includes to the spirit finit raised his death this merrios. Mr Morgan was bettered 20 and 75 person face. He was connected with the sament and Amboy Enfront for their years, and was senior partner in the firm of Morgan & Wallace of this city.

# The Oil Pipe War.

ELIZABETHFORT, Oct. 12.—The oil pipes recently had by the Standard Oi, Company across Newark Bay and Hackenson, Enver have been broken and dis-

# Rise and Pall of a Statesman.

Who drave the mules that hanled the bours. That carried the wheat and corn and outs. That fed the people, both bundle and grand; That dwell away shown in Venues land Why, minute olde but Garffeld.

Twas Garfield, the toy of prolific train, Who was been to heat Groot, sheeman, and Blaine, Who drove those moles that hanted those boats That carried those wheat, those corn, those onts. That ied the Yankee million Who, after he had calcul much knowledge.

Was made a Professor in Hir am Cologe, Where whites, and Africans lones as soot, Had their yearst ideas bought how to shoot? Had their roung ideas tanging how to shoot?

Why, surely twas no one but Garneld. Who, failing at teaching to gain much position, Changed tactics and turned a red-not politician,

And very soon sold honself out book and line

To the Motaber sharks for Silving

The Velled Prophers. Their Abnual Visit to St. Lonia. Full-poor illustration runk Levic's Electrated Newspaper, 1 318 - 448.

Twas the beat and the substitued Garffeld.

While waiting for a couch, "to po as it came," you are often sawing the seeds of consumption. Better try at once by Jayne a Experiment, a sure cure for all coughs and colds—ads.

### SUNBEAMS.

M. Emile de Girardio recommenda young Frenchmen to let Greek and Latin alone. mensa and Spanish, because they are the languages of

-The Prince of Wales and Duke of Connaught have country homes of their own, but their brother the Duke of Edinbursh, has to hire Eastwall

Park from the bankrupt Earl of Winchelses -It is anticipated that the new lighthouse

at Eddystone, on the English coast, will be considered by the entumn of 1882, or bold years from the time was the work was began. The tower will be 170 feet nigh. -German clerks are underbidding Eng. lish in London, and there is an outery. Germans went very glad in these days to quit their Faderland Bis-

has perhaps shown them too clearly "how wide the limits s'and between a splendid and a happy land." -The Scotsman says that since "Oulda's" novels were tabused by the Edinburgh Philosophical hi stitution some of the directors have read the whole o these obnoxious works, probably to qualify thomas with arcuments should the question be again raised

-Prince William, the cidest son of the Crown Prince of Prussia, already communits a company of the Grenadier Guards, and cheited universal admiration during the late manouvers for the thoroughly saidierlike and practised way in which he handled his men. -According to an English contemporary, In his declining days he took refuge in the revolutions of the new religion; and his constant presence at some of their private sennes enabled the advocates of mediums to say. "We number Judges a congour supporters."

-The Ayr Burns Monument trustees have completed the purchase of the cottage in which Robert Burns was born. The building has hitherto beer need as a public nonce. It is to be converted into a ma-seum, in which relies of the poet will be gathered together. The house and grounds were bought for \$20.00. -Mr. Bass has caused a census to be

taken of the deer in his forest of Gienquoich, in Inver reasshire, Scotland. The work of numbering these was animals was no doubt somewhat difficult. The report is that there are between 800 and 900 stars and about doubs that number of hinds-say 2,500 head in all-within an area of about 25,000 acres

-A few days ago sixty men belonging to night did not relish their society, set fire to the building during the night and the soldiers had only just time to effect their escape in their shirts. Several of them were badly burned in trying to save their arms and uniforms

-At a recent inquest at Deptford, in England, upon a child 5 years of are, it was given in evidence that her father endeavoyed to obtain the assistance of three physicians successively, who each inquired "if be had the money" to pay for their attendance, and, on learning that he could not pay until the evening, they all made an excuse for not attending. But before the ever ing came the child was dead.

-The Paris police lately arrested an English woman named Bird, a most accomplished susplitter, who has been in the habit of paying an annual visit to Paris, arriving with several trunks empty, and returning after some mouths with the tranks full. Every morning she left her hotel in the Rue of Richelieu in a carriage on a foraging excursion, in the course of which she slipped what pleased her into an umbrella. -A London paper says: "The Lyceum

Theatre presented a brilliant spectacle on Saturday might. The stalls were crowded with celebrities of the dramatic, literary, and legal world. But the great at Courts, who had actually to hide herself. No somer did she venture to peep out than hundreds of lorgnettes were levelled at her, as the whister "There she is!" wentup as loc Mr. Bartlett, he was followed as he moved. -There is now only one theatre in the country, the Boston Museum, where the old system of weekly changes of bill by a stock company is maintained

All the rest, except the few which run plays for long periods, are given up to travelling parties. Actors never before earned their pay so easily. With only half a dozen, or fewer, parts to study for an entire segson, and no rehearsals after each new play is tairly started, the labor is almost confined to the time actually spent in the public performances. -When the passport system to France was dispensed with, a few years ago, travellers on land ing or embarking at any of the scaports had to undergo official of the Police Special du Port et des Chemins d For staff, which were torwarded to beadquarters in

any formality, which to seasick persons was most an noying after a bad sea voyage. -The Rev. H. G. James of Chicago visited some friends at Marsball, Mich., and preached on a Sun-day morning in the Presbyterian church by invitation of the pastor, who announced that he would speak again in the evening. After the services he spent two hours in a beer saloon, where he drank more than he could carry away with steadiness. Some of the church officers saw him in this condition, and informed him that he would

not be allowed to enter the church. So he spent the -Mr. Streeter, F. R. G. S., a well-known London jeweller, writes to an Earlish paper that there should be no longer any misapprehension as to the quality of some of the stones found at the Cape of Good Hope. The statement that " the best Care diamond is a slightly yellowish and certainly inferior stone to the best Indian diamond," he says, is incorrect, as it is acknowl-Hope. The statement that " the best Care dian edge t that many Cape diamonds are of the fluest qualit

Jazersfontein mine, and their specific gravity is greater than that of the Brazilian at new -A return presented to the British Partament on the 3d of August last gave ground for infercare that there was an appreciable connection between crime in Ireland and meetings called for the promotion of land agitation. That return showed that, while from the Soft or June, 1970, to the Both of June, 1880, the number of land aritation meetings in Galway, Mayo co, and Donegal was respectively 46, 62, 10, and 3. the number of crimes and entrages within the same

counties reported by the constabilisty during the same period was respectively 05.88 122 and 3. -The Maharajah of Jeypore, head of one of the litest kap out forces and himself one of the most holoworthy and enlightened of Indian princes, died on cept. 18. He succeeded to the throne in 1835, while yet n infant, and during his long reign he has always been mutiny he did good service, but he will be best remem bered as having done more than most of his country men o import western ideas and civilization into the government of his domains. He has left no son, but prior to his death he nominated a successor whom, it is said, all the

nobles except one have agreed to accept. -The Paris Gaulois has the merit of having imagined a nevelty. It announces its luterition of opening an agree of reformation and a forest state addition. The an upone of relamination and a furery intermeliance. The agency will undertake gratis for all the subscribers to the Success the tuitiment of all disagreestle formalities, from obtaining a passport or a box at a theatre to addressing a complaint to a miniator. The boreau intermediates will buy everything, from a passite some goes to a country house, and take no commission, on the contrary, it will obtain a large discount on everything, and even consent belose money in order to oblige the subscriners to the Gaulois, for witomeraciusive benefit it will be carried on

-In the second volume of the "Memoirs the Science Department of the University of Takio, pan, 'Prof. Scitogrees a very interesting account of semiliaral resources of that country. The whole solect is reviewed cannelly and at length, and be comes to the conclusion that Japan will never realize the fection cannelles dreams in regard to its production of the preconsequently; that, as regards lead, the quick-siver, cotalt, and petroleum, the profine is il never reactions consideratio figure, but that is regards copper and continue there have before them a probably great future the realization of which will be great measure depend on the mines being worked on a modern system.

-The cradle of the infant Princess of Spainte of polished chony in and with silver, its form is that of an open shell, the curtains are of silver gauss enumetted with white velvet flowers, the correlathe foot of the cradle during the royal intent's slumber to watch the precise moment or her awakeping, another grander stands at the head armed with a high teather an to chase away the flies. The royal Spanish grown which to suvergift hauge in front of the era let us the work of Froment, the great Partition of South. The cost of the crashe, without the name half of the lace and the garmiture of incratious feathers which surcound it be

estimated at \$1.4 m -The object of greatest interest in the Other Feeder in greatest microse in the Others beads is the University of a Marchael way, which dates from the testiff accounty and is she will wind in an excellent state of prescrition. In the state of prescrition to the state of prescrition in the state of the century is consequently and had been account to the state of the world the west the same materia, he of section is the citizend attentions—range y and recent determined about in the islands if from King at Norway will draft in the adjusting Reverse pointed in 1200 min forced berry, as way also Marzaret the Mand of Norway who Hell here on her way to decided in 1291. One of he moved features of the calledral is the western decided in which there are the remains of some very the called a much effected by atmospheric action. A striking effect of produced by alternating yellow with red sandatose in the palers and monitaries.

ATITAL I searched a days and ancient mound; Annd a mass of highest lones.
The broken frames of source fraud. Carred pottery and slope a stones.

Here was the infancy of Art; Among these stones and flaured clay Did many marbled Venus start.

And grow diviner day by day.